

Kissinger meets Callaghan Thursday on way to Asia

LONDON, July 30 [AFP]. — United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will stop here next Thursday to meet British Prime Minister James Callaghan, it was announced here today.

Mr. Kissinger, will join the British Premier for breakfast at his No. 10 Downing Street residence. He will then leave to begin his Asian tour.

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Reports allege Turkey cancels leave for army

ATHENS, July 30 [AFP]. — Greek Defence Minister Evangelos Averof today refused to comment on reports that Turkey has cancelled all leave for its armed forces, but added that Greece would not take any such move. The Turkish move had been reported in Ankara today by informed sources, who linked it with oil-prospecting being carried out by the Turkish vessel Sismik I in the Aegean sea.

Ford in Mississippi to draw up delegates

CLACKSON, Mississippi, July 30 — President Ford campaigned today in Mississippi, hoping to reap big dividends from a report that he views as a disastrous mistake by Ronald Reagan in the Arkansas struggle for the Republican presidential nomination.

His target was the state's undebated 60-member delegation to the Republican National Convention on August 16 in Kansas City.

Syrian Waqf minister leaves

AMMAN. — The Syrian Minister of Waqf Sheikh Abdul Sattar Al Sayed left here Friday evening by overland route for Damascus after a five day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and Premier Mudar Badran. He also held talks with Jordan's Minister of Waqf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Mr. Kamel Al Sharif on the consolidation of co-operation and coordination between Jordan and Syria in the Waqf fields.

At the end of the talks a joint communique was issued expressing the two countries' readiness to participate in any joint Arab effort to liberate the holy places in Palestine, notably Al Aqsa mosque from the Israeli occupation.

Sheikh Al Sayed was seen off by Mr. Al Sharif and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Initial reactions to Damascus accord start to come in

BEIRUT, July 30, [Agencies].

LIBYAN Prime Minister Abdel-Salam Jalloud said today that an agreement published in Damascus last night marked the beginning of a dialogue on political and social reforms in Lebanon.

Major Jalloud returned last night after mediating between Syria and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). He told the official Libyan news agency Arna the agreement "guaranteed an equitable dialogue between all Lebanese parties for the sake of political and social reforms."

Major Jalloud said the agreement confirmed Palestinian command presence in Lebanon. It confirmed the gains it had made and "its strength and capability to move against the enemy."

Pierre Gemayel, leader of Lebanon's rightwing Phalangist party, today expressed hope that yesterday's Syrian-Palestinian agreement would be respected, but said that it contained nothing new.

In a telephone interview with AFP, he acknowledged the importance of the agreement for Lebanon.

He added, however, that Lebanon's problem of "the anarchic presence of 600,000 Palestinians on Lebanese soil" remained unresolved.

Rightwing National Liberal Party (NLP) leader Camille Chamoun took a different tack from Mr. Gemayel saying on Phalangist Radio: "We are not a party (to the agree-

ment) and nothing can be imposed on us."

Mr. Chamoun's supporters fired on Arab League peace-keeping troops who took up positions to supervise the last abortive ceasefire on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the International Red Cross postponed an attempt to evacuate an estimated 1,000 wounded from the besieged Tal Al-Zatar Palestinian refugee camp in rightist-held east Beirut. It said Mr. Chamoun had asked for a further 24 hours to fix security arrangements.

The rescue operation was rearranged to begin early tomorrow, but Palestinian sources said the camp was now under artillery and

rocket bombardment from surrounding right wing forces.

There was speculation that the delay was caused by friction between the NLP and the Phalangists. Ten people died on Tuesday in a clash between members of the two groups at Jounieh, north of Beirut, and the NLP headquarters there was blown up.

Signs of friction between Syria and the Palestinian leadership were also reported today.

The cause of the friction was reported to be a passage in a joint statement — issued at the same time as the agreement — which criticised the Sinai pact between Egypt and Israel.

A Palestinian spokesman said the PLO leadership had not seen the joint statement in advance.

However, this did not seem to reflect a threat to the agreement itself.

Later the Libyan news agency Arna announced in Tripoli that the PLO representative in Libya had denied that the PLO had rejected the Damascus agreement.

Arna said the PLO representative said the PLO general command

had informed all its offices that it had accepted the Syrian-Palestinian agreement.

By harking back to previous agreements, the Syrian-Palestinian pact reaffirms the unwritten national pact of 1943, under which the head of state has always since been a Maronite Christian, the premier a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shiite Moslem.

[Continued on page 6]

PLO provides armed escorts for U.S. diplomats

WASHINGTON, July 30, [R]. — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has begun providing armed escorts for United States diplomats in west Beirut, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Robert Funseth also disclosed that a U.S. embassy security officer in Beirut had held direct discussions with the PLO over the identity of the murderers of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy and counsellor Robert Waring, killed in west Beirut last month.

Until last Sunday, the U.S. had consistently denied having any direct contacts with the PLO, in keeping with a policy of not dealing with the Palestinians until they recognise Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Funseth insisted that the contacts with the PLO were confined to security matters and represented no increase in the level of U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Israel has already voiced its regret over the opening of the direct contacts but says it accepts the U.S. explanation that these have been dictated by the security situation.

Mr. Funseth said he did not know who had first suggested that the PLO provide escorts for U.S. diplomats in west Beirut or whether the U.S. was in any way rewarding the Palestinians for their protection.

The United States maintains 15 diplomats, but no wives or children, at its embassy in Beirut. Ambassador Scelvey left by sea earlier this week.

The PLO are understood to be riding in separate cars and trucks as they accompany U.S. embassy cars on trips through west Beirut.

Peking awaits new quakes in sweltering outdoors



MEDICAL SUPPLIES — Chinese workers prepare medical supplies for Tangshan, the industrial town of one million inhabitants, which suffered extremely serious damage and losses in the two earthquakes which hit northeastern China. [AP wirephoto].

ting and sleeping on the pavements almost as if they were still in their houses or tiny worker apartments.

But for many, sleep was impossible. Most people constantly fanned themselves with everything from rolled copies of the People's daily to lacquered antique fans.

Small groups of men and youths played cards or Chinese chess, huddling under streetlamps as they did so.

The loud chirping of cicadas kept babies awake and mothers nursed the children under the plastic and canvas awnings that now flank every Peking street.

No casualty figures have been disclosed in official accounts of the Tangshan quake.

But diplomatic observers fear that only a small proportion of Tangshan's 1.6 million people could

uld have escaped death or injury in the disaster.

In Peking, washing lines now are strung between trees and infants study in open-air kindergartens during the day.

Guests at Peking's two foreigners-only hotels have been evacuated to a big camp of army tents around the picturesque moat of the forbidden city.

Along Peking's main avenue of eternal peace, traditional carved furniture stands next to utility alloy chairs, and family portraits hang from improvised tents. A portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung was nailed to a tree.

Peking's millions have built extra earthquake shelters, more substantial than tents, and set them up well away from walls or buildings.



RAINY SHELTER — A Chinese mother holds her baby to rest under sheets in the rain that fell down on Peking after the strong earthquake which jolted the Chinese capital and the north-eastern part of the country. [AP wirephoto].

PEKING, July 30, [Reuter].

PEKING's six million people settled down this evening for their third night of camping out in sweltering heat and humidity, fearing another earthquake like the one that may have killed thousands east of here Wednesday.

But the main impression was one of discipline, organisation and complete lack of panic. The Chinese have been told exactly what to do in case of earthquakes and they are doing it — quietly and without fuss.

Some diplomats have been told by Chinese officials that the present alert could last two weeks. The authorities have predicted a fresh quake but there have been no further tremors so far. People are settling down for a long siege and other household effects into the wide, tree-lined avenues of the capital.

Officials today advised foreign businessmen to leave Peking as quickly as possible to avoid any new quake following the one that devastated Tangshan City, 100 miles (160 km) east of Peking.

The exodus of the businessmen — British, French, Japanese and West German — begins tomorrow. Most of them have decided to leave for Shanghai, Tokyo or Hong Kong as soon as possible.

Today however, they sipped iced beer in the ornamental garden where the Empress Dowager, China's last imperial ruler, once strolled with her favourite eunuchs.

Foreigners, who are never normally invited into Chinese homes, now have a unique and sweeping view of Chinese family life. People are washing, cooking, ea-

Andreotti's 22-member cabinet sworn in

ROME, July 30, (R) — Italy's new government was sworn in today, giving the country's Communist party unprecedented power despite their exclusion from the cabinet.

The new administration, headed by 57-year-old Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, took office after a three-month political vacuum.

It has no majority in parliament and will be able to survive only if the communists abstain on crucial parliamentary votes.

This, according to observers here, gives the communists more power than they have before enjoyed, as they will be able to bring down Signor Andreotti whenever they wish simply by voting against him in parliament.

The new-found strength of the Italian Communist party western Europe's largest, stems from their gains in last month's general election, when they scored 34.4 per cent of the vote compared to the Christian Democrats' 38 per cent.

Signor Andreotti, one of the Christian Democrat Party's most skilled and experienced politicians, can count on support only from his own party in the coming months.

The Christian Democrats' traditional allies — socialists, republicans, and social democrats — have all said they will do no more than abstain in parliamentary votes.

The new government consists of 22 ministers, including Signor Andreotti. They are all either members of the Christian Democrat Party or independents with no political affiliations.

Among the eight new faces in the prime minister's team is Italy's first-ever woman minister, Signora Tina Anselmi, appointed to the Labour Portfolio, and Sign.

Rinaldo Ossola, former director-general of the Bank of Italy, who takes over responsibility for foreign trade.

Mrs. Anselmi, 49, is no new-

comer to labour affairs, however. She was secretary of state at the Labour Ministry in the two previous governments and in an earlier one in 1972.

Considered a specialist in trade union matters, she was first elected to parliament in 1968. Eleven bills that she has sponsored on social affairs have become law.

Mrs. Anselmi has been a supporter of the Christian Democrat party since 1944.

Three former prime ministers, Signor Aldo Moro, Signor Mariano Rumor and Signor Emilio Colombo, who between them have headed 11 of the country's 39 post-fascist governments, have been left out of the new cabinet.

In addition to their all-important parliamentary voting strength,

control of seven permanent parliamentary committees, giving them valuable power in deciding the fate of new legislation.

[Continued on page 6]

Wide disappointment expected over Spanish amnesty offer

LA CORUNA, Spain, July 30, (R) — About 200 political prisoners — a much lower number than expected — will benefit from a political amnesty granted today by King Juan Carlos, Justice Minister Landelino Lavilla said here.

Senor Lavilla said the king had granted an "ample amnesty for crimes that were politically motivated and crimes of opinion."

Excluded from the amnesty were people convicted of crimes of terrorism causing death or injuries.

The extent of the amnesty was expected to be a big disappointment in opposition circles, who had been hoping for the release of most of Spain's estimated 630

use of their political beliefs. The justice minister was speaking to journalists after a cabinet meeting presided over by the king, who has been on a week-long visit to the north-western region of Galicia.

An official announcement of the amnesty was expected later tonight.

Senor Lavilla said the amnesty would be extended to conscientious objectors to military service and to nine military officers sentenced last March for sedition. They belonged to a clandestine liberal officers group called the Democratic Military Union.

People dismissed from their jobs for organising or taking part in strikes will not be covered by the amnesty, he said.

When asked how many prisoners would benefit, Senor Lavilla

[Continued on page 6]

Sudanese coup leader allegedly confesses to charges

Khartoum, July 30 [R]. — A Sudanese military court trying 22 alleged leaders of the abortive coup against Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry was told today that 1,000 of the insurgents had been trained in Libya and Ethiopia.

The allegation was made by an official investigating officer who said former government army Brigadier Mohammed Nour Saeed had given details of the rebels' training in a confession.

The 42-year-old brigadier, who was arrested last week, was charged with leading the coup.

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Editorial and Advertising Offices

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 8718 - Amman, Jordan

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Room for optimism

No sooner was the Damascus agreement signed than reports circulated that there were objections to the wording of the joint communiqué that was released along with the text. This in itself is not an obstacle and could be sugar coating on a pill that might prove unpalatable to some.

As it stands there is good reason to be optimistic. The agreement was signed because it was the only feasible way out of the existing impasse in the country. This remains true. The fact that the agreement seems to be a regression to the earlier February 14 pact sealed in Damascus between President Franjeh and the Syrian authorities, which subsequently broke down, does not mean it was not the correct formula for a peace agreement.

The lesson to be drawn from the breakdown of the February 14 agreement is that the proper safeguards had not been taken to ensure its workability.

The programme worked out at the time under Syrian auspices allowed the Moslems of the country a fair deal while allowing the Christians, particularly the Maronites, sufficient privileges so as not to feel that they had been stripped of everything they once had. Much needed administrative, constitutional and financial reforms were promised. All that was to the point, for a well balanced compromise was called for and a balanced compromise was arrived at.

The trouble developed when the reform programme was steadily eroded by the failure to bring in a new broader-based government. The crucial national reconciliation was too slow in coming while the arms race went on. No adequate measures were taken to cut off supplies of arms to the different warring factions and strains on the loyalty of the army were allowed to develop to the point where the army split, depriving the country of its only law enforcement agency that could have even begun to tackle the task of restoring order and security. The introduction of the Palestine Liberation Army into Lebanon did not solve the problem.

It is only to be expected now that national reconciliation will be even slower in coming. Bitterness is too deeply ingrained. Safeguards are needed to prevent the agreement from breaking down until such time as the different factions are convinced that compromise is inevitable and that this agreement is going to stand.

Which means that the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon will have to be given the mandate and the manpower to carry out effective police action in the country and to cut off supply lines of arms to the warring factions. Supply lines of food and fuel will have to start moving again to all parts of the country. People will have to feel it is safe to go back to work so economic reconstruction can begin. Money will have to be poured into Lebanon to allow the war weary to sense the incentive of peace.

Strong Arab pressure will also be required to help convince the Lebanese factions — who after all have not signed an agreement — that a compromise is inevitable. Adequate guarantees will also have to be provided that any formula for national reconciliation will be stringently adhered to.

The first step to convincing the Lebanese, regardless of their persuasion and their military prowess of the moment, that they have to buckle down to the demands of realism is to make it clear to them that both Syria and the Palestinians will oppose any faction that tries to impose a settlement that turns a blind eye to the minimal needs of the other side.

To do that, the Syrians and the Palestinians will have to act in unison. Without that nothing is possible; with it, a good start will have been made.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Shaab took note Friday of what it calls an Israeli infiltration in the south of Lebanon, across open frontiers, to continue carrying out its wicked plots against the Arabs and their cause.

The paper quotes an Israeli radio report that the Israeli ministries of defence and labour have decided to employ Lebanese nationals as workers in Israel out of sympathy, and in order to save them from acute economic depression and the unemployment crisis in south Lebanon resulting from war conditions. They will be paid in Lebanese pounds which — according to Israeli Radio — became available in vast quantities as a result of purchases of food-stuff and fuel from Israeli markets by many Lebanese businessmen.

Al Shaab sees this development as the revelation of a dreadful conspiracy being hatched against Lebanon and all the rest of the Arabs. It says that for Israel to achieve such an open doors poli-

cy in south Lebanon is sufficient to enable it to pull down all Arab nationalist slogans...

Al Shaab says there is a sorrowful equation, a strange paradox now in Lebanon: Israel is exploiting every opportunity to show the world the possibility of its co-existence between Arabs and Arab and even between Lebanese and Lebanese on the Arab land of Lebanon...

Al Shaab says the accord has fully cleared up the complications which plagued the 16 month Lebanese crisis, making it now possible for all the parties concerned, together with the Arab League, to participate in the implementation of a solution, which does not exclude the use of force if necessary.

The paper says the next hours will reveal the real intentions of the contending parties in Lebanon themselves, and whether they will respond sincerely to the Damascus accord.

JCO gives farmers new facilities

AMMAN. — The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) has decided to provide farmers of the Ghor Valley and throughout the Kingdom with new facilities to encourage them to implement agricultural cooperative projects included in the five year plan the Assistant Director of JCO Mousa Arfeh said Friday.

These incentives include a reduction to only 4 per cent of the interest rates which the JCO levies on agricultural medium-term loans to farmers and to 3 per cent only, on loans used in projects to increase wheat production and the purchase of agricultural equipment.

The Organisation, he added, encourages farmers to increase animal wealth in addition to implementing cooperative projects and acquire possession of agricultural equipment.

The JCO is currently looking into giving its employees a 14-month annual salary, he said.

Jordan, EEC to sign economic agreement

AMMAN. — Jordan and the European Economic Community (EEC) will sign an economic agreement in September under which Jordan is to obtain assistance and loans as well as special facilities in respect to Jordanian products exported to EEC countries, sources at the ministry of industry and commerce Friday said.

Jordan's representative to the EEC in Brussels will sign the agreement for Jordan.

The draft of the agreement was finalised during the recent visit of EEC president Francois-Xavier Ortoli to Jordan.

Jordanian products exported to the EEC countries would be free from all taxes and duties normally applied by the nine EEC countries and supervision of Jordanian petroleum products would be lifted.

There would no longer be a limit to the amount of phosphates and fertilizers Jordan exports to the Community.

Talks on the agreement began in Brussels last February.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	601.0
French franc	68.0	68.3
Swiss franc	133.5	133.9
German mark	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar	943.0	946.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.5
Egyptian pound	475.0	490.0
Lebanese pound	102.0	104.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.6	84.2

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Sudanese Foreign Minister Mahjoub Makkawi (centre) at Amman Airport with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim (left), and Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam (right), before Mr. Makkawi's departure to Baghdad.

Sudan Foreign Minister leaves Amman for Iraq

AMMAN. — The Sudanese Foreign Minister Mahjoub Makkawi left here Friday evening for Baghdad after conveying to His Majesty King Hussein a message from Sudan's President Jaafar Nimeiry, connected with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

Mr. Makkawi was seen off by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Mr. Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, and the Sudanese and Iraqi ambassadors in Amman.

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9:30 Reportage
6:00 Quran	Channel 3:
6:15 Cartoons	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Arabic programme	7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Doctor at large
Channel 6:	9:00 Olympics
7:30 Family programme	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Movie of the week (On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9:00 Aqaba	8:10 Kuwait
9:00 Treif, Balaneh, Hael Sira (SAA)	9:20 Muscat, Doha
11:00 Cairo	9:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
11:15 Kuwait (KAC)	9:45 Karachi, Dubai
11:30 Damascus, Aleppo	9:50 Tehran
12:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	10:25 Dhahran, Baghdad
12:30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 London	10:40 Aqaba
13:30 Athens, Paris	12:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
14:30 Jeddah (SAA)	16:45 Aleppo, Damascus
19:00 Abu Dhabi	17:30 Cairo
	18:20 Frankfurt
	20:50 London (BA)

AMC to participate in potash project

AMMAN. — The Arab Mining Company ended Friday two-days of meetings by deciding to participate in principle in the Jordanian Potash project. The company's participation, however, will be fixed once the technical and economic feasibility studies are completed.

The company's board of administration which started its meetings here on Wednesday at the company's headquarters decided also to participate in Egypt's phosphates expansion project in the Al Mahameed region and in Oman's bronze production project.

The conferees at the end decided to hold their next meeting in the first week of November.

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Market Prices

Bell pepper	100-140
Bananas	160-200
Cauliflower	150-180
Carrots	50-70
Cabbage	80-120
Cucumbers [small]	100-130
Cucumbers [large]	50-70
Eggplant [small]	50-80
Eggplant [large]	25-40
Figs	160-200
Green beans	80-120
Garlic [dry]	140-180
Grapes [green]	120-150
Grape [black]	70-100
Hot pepper	100-160
Lemon	80-120
Marrow [small]	80-110
Marrow [regular]	40-80
Musk melon	60-90
Orange	100-130
Onions [dry] imported	70-90
Onions [white]	50-70
Okra [red]	70-100
Okra [green]	120-140
Potatoes [local]	100-130
Peaches [large]	160-200
Peaches [small]	80-120
String beans	140-180
Tomatoes	60-90
Spinach	35-50
Water melon [large]	80
Water melon [small]	50
Wild cucumbers [small]	80-100
Wild cucumbers [large]	40-60
Wild cucumbers [large]	40-60

Radio

(On 836 KHZ)	7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin	7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off	12.00 Pop session (Part I)
1.00 News summary	1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin	2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Doctor at large	3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites	4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Special feature	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
6.00 News summary	6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Pop music U.S.A.	7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Newsreel	7.30 Sign off

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Arab film production on Islam invades Britain

LONDON July 30, (R). — A million film about the Prophet Muhammad's first show in cinemas here last night with first indications that London's film will like it.

The film—the first to be made in English and Arabic—was originally called "Mohammad, Messenger of God."

Earlier this week, at a cost of about 50,000 sterling, the Arab-born producer and Director Moustapha Akkad, had to change the title and massive press advertisements changed to "The Message."

The synopsis handed to London critics at the press preview: "Out of respect for the Muslim community in Great Britain the title of the film 'Mohammad, Messenger of God' has been changed to 'The Message'."

Other sources said the change had been made because some extremists in London had threatened to burn British cinemas showing it if the title had not been changed.

The film—which stars Anthony Quinn and the Greek actress Papas—the London evening paper said:

"It compares very favourably with most biblical epics in Hollywood and actually beats from making Mohammad's presence..."

Three hours is a long—seemingly endless—pilgrimage to Mecca but I am glad to have made it.

London evening standard: "Almost impossible, you would think, to make an epic in which the hero could not be shown, or heard, or even named on the advertising posters."

But they have done just this, done it with rare taste and sensitive vision, too...

The director deserves a success.

Pyramids to be moved to Gulf

LONDON, July 30, (R). — Two architects have won a contest to design a luxury hotel in the shape of an inverted Pyramid for the Gulf state of Abu Dhabi.

However, the architects insist their novel design is not meant to copy the Pyramids of Egypt.

Mr. Martin Reynolds, one of the architects, told a press conference today that the Pyramid was purely an aesthetic and functional way of designing a hotel to cope with the high temperatures of the area.

He explained that the shape would provide shelter from the sun each of the planned 200 bedrooms and 20 suites.

The 37 metres high hotel will be built at a cost of about £50 million.

The design was chosen by an international jury in a competition sponsored by the United Arab Emirates Bank.

access and maybe—who knows?—Even a few converts to Islam."

The Guardian: "It is certainly an honourable attempt to encompass the life and God-given teachings of a prophet..."

"But it lacks either Cecil de Mille's vulgar flair which would at least have given the eye more to boggle at, or the passion and commitment that might have driven its way deeper into the subject."

"Mr. Akkad, whose first feature film this is—has anyone ever made a more expensive and expansive debut—is workmanlike, but no more."

At a reception for critics, at London's famous Crockfords Club, Mr. Akkad, in his early 40s and now living in California, said of the film, which was financed by an international Arab group with interests in Libya, Kuwait and Morocco:

"One of its aims is to show Westerners what Islam is. There are 700 million Moslems and there is little known about Islam. We hope the picture will do something to clarify Islam."

The chief U.S. negotiator, Mr. Alexis Johnson, told reporters in a rare comment yesterday that he felt considerable satisfaction at progress in the talks here.

Talks recessed yesterday until September 21.

The negotiations are to replace an interim five-year Salt accord running till October, 1977, by a new pact to remain in force up to 1985.

The aim is to limit each side to 2,400 intercontinental missiles and bombers and allow 1,320 missiles to be fitted with multiple nuclear warheads (MIRVs).

Washington reports have estimated that about 90 per cent of the treaty text has been agreed in the Geneva negotiations over the last 18 months.

Unsolved problems include whether to count Soviet long-range backfire bombers as strategic weapons and how to take into account U.S. air-launched cruise missiles.

The main unsolved issues concerned "nuclear delivery systems for inter-continental purposes and

Asked whether the pact, whose guidelines were agreed by President Ford and the Soviet leader, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, in Vladivostok in November, 1974, could be completed before the U.S. elections, Mr. Ikle replied: "That is uncertain."

"It depends on the attitude of the other side and whether there is any give."

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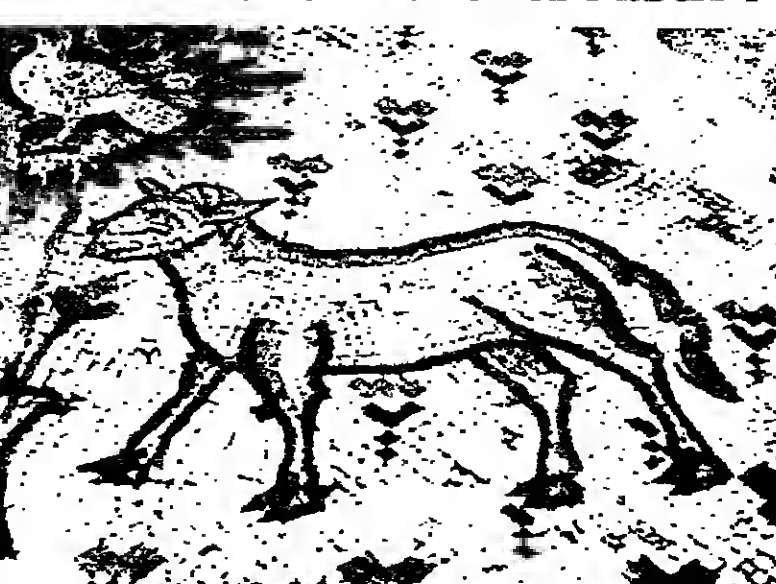
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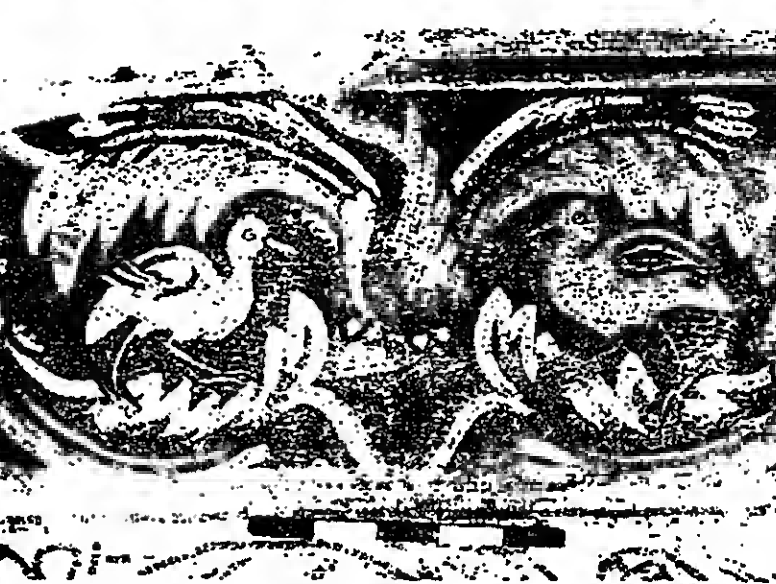
Jordan's mosaic treasures : Byzantium rediscovered



SHEEP, found at Kfeir Abu Sarbut, near Madaba.



WILD BOAR AND DOG, found in the Swafiyeh Church.



PARTRIDGES, found on the floor of the Swafiyeh Church.

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

Mosaics form part of Jordan's rich archaeological heritage. A lot remains to be discovered but what has been found indicates that mosaics in Jordan are an important art form requiring further study.

Most of the mosaic pieces that have been found and are on display in their various sites consist of church floors dating back to the early Byzantine period and the fifth to seventh century A.D.

Made of natural coloured stone, these mosaics represent scenes in everyday life. Grapes and vines are very common, as are animals and men. The outer edges often have intricate geometric designs. It is not at all what one expects to find in a church.

However, Dr. Bastiaan Van Eldern, who has been specialising in the study of mosaic floors in Byzantine churches since 1968 told the "Jordan Times" in an interview that these scenes represent the "Golden Age" and "the good life."

"The afterlife is depicted in terms of various animals living together in peaceful harmony and man having all the good things in life," he explained.

Dr. Van Eldern, professor of New Testament Studies at Calvin Theological Seminary in Grand Rapids, Michigan is at present taking part in the fifth season of excavations at Hisban. He realised Jordan's mosaic wealth when the Hisban excavation started in 1968. In an attempt to uncover the city's history from the iron age to the Mamluke period, Van Eldern was in charge of work for the Acropolis (upper part of the mound) where there is a large Byzantine church with a mosaic floor.

He has spent several years excavating in Jordan & was director of the American Centre for Oriental Research in 1970 and later from 1972 to 1974. He is a visiting lecturer at the University of Jordan, department of History and Archaeology, and also hopes to spend the year 1977-1978 excavating mosaic floors and lecturing in Jordan.

Dr. Van Eldern's main concern has been mosaics on church floors, although mosaics have also been found in ancient private homes.

These mosaics were apparently non-Christian because they depict scenes not commonly found in Christian homes and may have been built earlier than the Byzantine period.

Many churches were built in Trans-Jordan in the Byzantine period and most were decorated in the art form common to the time, Madaba with its 14 churches has been known as the center of mosaics, but others are as famous like Jerash with its thirteen churches, Ramath seven, Umm Al-Jamal's, 14, Mukhayat's, four, Mt. Nebo, Swafiyeh... and a large number remain undiscovered.



MAN PULLING DONKEY, found at Swafiyeh.



DANCERS, found in a private home at Madaba.

Dr. Van Eldern explained that a lot could be learned about the history of early Christianity, its spread eastward and its relationship to Islam from a study of mosaic floors.

"Very little is known about the movement of Christianity to the East, and one of the first places through which it did spread in that direction would have been through Trans-Jordan," he said.

"In the Byzantine period there was a great deal of controversy over the deity of Christ in Greater Syria," he continued.

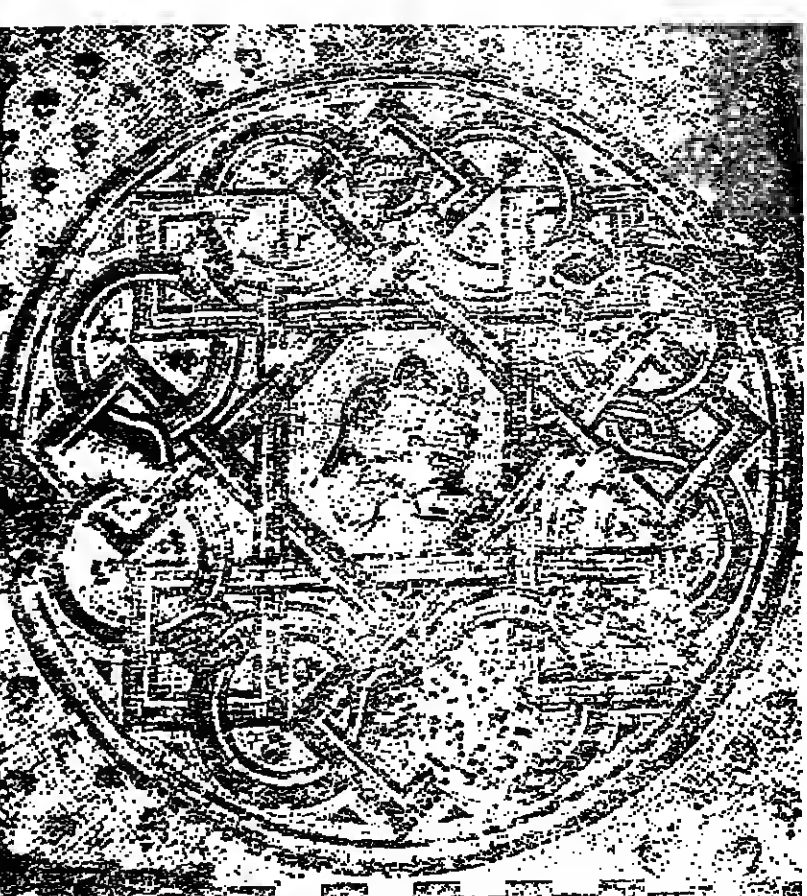
The effect of an iconoclastic movement (objection to the use of images and statues in churches) can be seen on some of the floors. A number of figures have been deliberately mutilated and only just begun.

then covered with a haphazard layer of mosaics. It was generally believed that this movement was related to the rise of Islam in the eighth century, but now it appears that the movement started earlier.

How Christianity and Islam inter-related in that period is another important point. "The relationship between Christianity and Islam as expressed in the building of churches after the Islamic conquest is quite different from what is expressed in most histories," Dr. Van Eldern said.

All these gaps may be filled by a further study of mosaic floors and their inscriptions.

The tip of the iceberg has been seen; the rest remains uncovered. Jordan's mosaic treasure hunt has been deliberately mutilated and only just begun.



BIRD surrounded by an intricate interlocking pattern. This piece was mutilated by the iconoclastic movement. Found at Church in Hisban.

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Preliminary talks for \$6b commodities fund set for November

GENEVA, July 30, (R) — A meeting to prepare for negotiations on setting up a 6,000 million dollar common fund to stabilise world commodity prices will be held here next November, the United Nations announced today.

The meeting will be the first of a number of preparatory gatherings on the proposed fund called for by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi last May.

The UNCTAD secretariat here said exact dates for the meeting would be fixed later. The fund is a key feature of an integrated programme on commodities drawn up by UNCTAD to give developing countries a fairer return

Nigeria to get nuclear power station from W. Germany

BONN, July 30, (AFP). — Nigeria will shortly negotiate the purchase of a West German nuclear power station, a spokesman for Kraft-Werk Union (KWU) said Thursday.

Informed sources here said Nigerian Premier Shehu Yaradua, currently in Bonn, may have discussed the subject with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as well as with Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and other officials.

Nigeria's power station would probably be rated 500 or 600 megawatts and would be similar to the type sold by KWU to the Netherlands.

The Nigerian government has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and West German sources saw no particularly difficulties in the way of the contract.

Since Nigeria was rich in oil and had reliable currency reserves, there would be no financial problems.

This contract would be the first covering the sale of a West German nuclear plant to a black African nation.

for exports of their raw materials.

The UNCTAD secretariat also announced dates for preparatory meetings for negotiations on four out of 18 individual commodities covered by the programme.

These are: copper — September 27 to October 1; jute and products — October 26 to 29; hard fibres and products — December 6 to 10; rubber — December 13 to 17. All the meetings will be convened in Geneva in consultation with international organisations concerned, UNCTAD said.

Another meeting announced today was of an ad hoc intergovernmental committee to coordinate preparations and negotiations for the entire integrated programme. It will hold its first session during the week of November 22 to 26, following a meeting of UNCTAD's executive board from October 5 to 22.

The aim of the programme is to tackle world commodity trade problems collectively instead of individually, stabilising prices and ensuring supplies through internationally-owned reserve stockpiles financed by the common fund.

Egypt to get \$93m U.S. loan

CAIRO, July 30, (R). — Egypt is to get U.S. loans worth \$93 million to carry out a number of projects including the expansion of Alexandria Harbour, the U.S. embassy said Thursday.

One \$31 million loan is to establish plants producing plastic drainage pipes to be installed in upper Egypt to halt deterioration of land fertility caused by water-logging and salinity.

Another loan of \$31 million is for the Egyptian Industrial Development Bank to finance goods and services from the U.S.

A third agreement involves \$31 million to increase the capacity of Alexandria Harbour, the main port.

An agreement on the programme was reached between developing countries and industrialised states at the 150-nation Nairobi conference. Major trading nations, including the United States, West Germany and Britain, doubted the fund's value and resisted any firm commitment to it.

The conference instructed UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea of Sri Lanka to convene a negotiating conference on the fund, open to all UNCTAD member states, not later than March 1977.

Today's UNCTAD announcement said that depending on the results of the November meeting one or more additional preparatory sessions will be held to set up the full-scale negotiating conference on the fund.

Money does not go along with friendship

LONDON, July 30, (AFP). — A U.S. government organisation is stealing secrets from big British firms and handing them over to their American competitors, a member of parliament, Tom Litterick, affirmed Thursday.

Mr. Litterick asked the Foreign Office to seek clarification from U.S. about the activities of the National Security Agency (N.S.A.) in this country.

He said that the organisation used four military installations to monitor radio messages between British companies.

This information was sent in coded form between the companies and their foreign subsidiaries. The National Security Agency decoded the messages, transmitted the information to the United States and it was then made available to American firms, Mr. Litterick said.

He declared: "When it comes to money, the Americans do not recognise anybody as their friends."



Ride up the ramp and the wheelchair becomes the driving seat of this new British prototype invalid car. The wheelchair goes in by the main rear door over the low drop-down ramp. Both the counter-balanced ramp and the lightweight door are easy to operate from the driving position or from outside the vehicle. A side door is to be fitted to all models, giving the driver two alternative ways in and preventing the driver being trapped in the event of a side or rear impact.

N.Y. ship firm to help Israeli counterpart

NEW YORK, July 30 (R) — A New York ship-leasing company has agreed to help the Israeli-American shipping line Maritime Fruit Carriers (MFC) out of financial difficulties by setting up a new joint concern based in Bermuda.

Sea Containers Incorporated said 20 of MFC's refrigerated vessels would be taken over by the new company, to be known as Refrigerated Clipperships. Some would sail under British or Israeli flags.

Since MFC's difficulties came into the open last month, several of the company's 37 ships have been seized by creditors. The company has already turned down a 16-million sterling of a take-over offer by Cunard of Britain.

Sea Containers said MFC would be paid five million dollars out of future earnings of the new company, but control of the board and ownership of most of Clipperships' fleet would remain with the New York concern.

The firm said MFC's share in the new company should bring it more than \$120 million worth of resources over the next three years, enough to protect its tanker, ship-building, and other interests.

In addition to the 20 ships, Laland, a ship recently sold to the Salen Shipping company of Stockholm, would be added to the Clipperships' fleet under an agreement with Salen.

The new company had already received agreements in principle on the charter of 21 ships "or such lesser number as shall be made available by creditor banks on a profitable and positive cash-flow basis," the New York firm said.

In due course most of MFC's fleet would be transferred to the company, and German and Norwegian banks, major creditors of 14 of MFC's vessels flying the German flag, would reorganise the ships' financing and chartering system, Sea Containers said.

Developing countries step up Euro-currency borrowing

NEW YORK, July 30 (AFP). — Developing countries continued to increase their Euro-currency borrowing in the seven months of this year a Morgan Guaranty Trust report said here.

In the seven months their issues totalled \$7,700 million which was more than 45 per cent of all Euro-currency issues during the period.

Most of the operations concerned non-oil countries. A total of 28 nations outside the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) received loans from the Euro-currency market amounting to \$5,700 million in all.

OPEC nations contracted for about \$2,000 million.

At March 31 last, sums due to American banks came to more than \$40,000 million, which was about 65 per cent of the Euro-currency borrowed by non-OPEC nations.

Discussing the Euro-currency market as a whole, Morgan Guaranty said the amount of business was still rising at around 15 per cent annually. At the end of June it came to \$270,000 million, excluding inter-bank operations.

Morgan Guaranty also said that the cost of the Euro-currency market appeared to be moving out of Europe, as a result of loans by the subsidiaries of U.S. banks to the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands.

Most of the missing animal feed was believed to be fruit.

The zoo director, who was dismissed over the affair, admitted that the animals had grown so hungry there was a danger they would start eating each other, the report said. Police investigations were continuing.

The oil discovery is the first for Ras Al Khaimah. Three UAE states already producing oil are Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah.

45 states due for OPEC fund aid

KUWAIT, July 30 (R). — Forty-five countries with balance of payment problems are eligible for aid from an \$800 million fund set up by oil exporting countries, Dr. Ibrahim Shehata, director-general of the fund, said here today.

He said governors of the fund, set up by the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC), would meet in Vienna on August 7. They are expected to approve aid for the 45 countries, 28 in Africa, 12 in Asia and five in Latin America.

Ras Al Khaimah strikes oil

ABU DHABI, July 30, (R). — High quality crude oil has been discovered in a new offshore oil-field belonging to Ras Al Khaimah, the northernmost states of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), according to the Dutch company Vitol Explorations.

Vitol, which obtained its offshore concession from the Emir of Ras Al Khaimah two years ago, said in a statement last night that the discovery well had a yield of 4,000 barrels a day.

The oil discovery is the first for Ras Al Khaimah. Three UAE states already producing oil are Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah.

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SR 657	BOSTON	1020	1020		
SU 272	MOSCOW	1205	1205		
OS 212	VIENNA	1245	1245		
BE 953	MANCHESTER	1315	1315		
SR 666	BARCELONA	1330	1330		
OK 773	PRAGUE	1330	1330		
IB 511	PALMA	1330	1330		
SR 816	LONDON	1340	1340		
SR 262	DOUALA	1345	1345		
SR 774	BRUSSELS	1355	1355		
SR 252	ACCRA	1355	1355		

Vol Flight	Destination	selon horaire scheduled	depart à expected	Sortie Gate	Remarques Remarks
SR 724	PARIS	1400	1400		
SR 110	NEW YORK	1500	1500		
LO 392	WARSAW	1625	1625		
SR 566	MUNICH	1755	1755		
SR 794	AMSTERDAM	1805	1805		
SR 656	MADRID	1815	1815		
SR 758	NICE	1820	1820		
SR 544	FRANKFURT	1825	1825		
SR 422	COPENHAGEN	1835	1835		
SR 204	DAKAR	2345	2345		
SR 204	RIO DE JAN	2345	2345		
SR 204	BUENOS AIR	2345	2345		

For once we wish to make a plain statement in white and black: there is hardly another country from where you can so easily find a connection than Switzerland. Of course this announcement board in the Geneva Airport furnished only partial proof of what we mean. You would have to remain standing in front of it for many

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A nutty way to produce energy, but it works

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA (CSM) — From a distance it could be a dusty old circus calliope—or a rusty hot-water heater salvaged from some county dump.

But closer to this trailer full of machinery, tubes, and gauges, one can see engineer Robert Williams feeding discarded nut shells into a hungry tanklike contraption.

They fuel a World War II Jeep engine that drives an electric generator with enough power to run a row of 1,000-watt bulbs. To be specific, the engine runs on "producer gas" given off by burning nutshells.

While this may seem a hard way to run a light, inventor-engineer Brian C. Horsfield says it may help farms move toward energy self-sufficiency by generating electricity from walnut shells, rice hulls, corn cobs, or tree prunings.

The device, built for \$500 in eight months by the University of California professor and his asso-

ciates, is a prototype for a larger model that Dr. Horsfield is to build under a \$100,000 grant from the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

The small model, which Dr. Horsfield says has the capacity to generate about 35 amps of electricity at 110 volts (3 to 4 kilowatts) by burning 50 pounds of waste an hour to run a Jeep engine at 15 horsepower, will be duplicated in form large enough to generate 250 kilowatts by burning 700 pounds of waste an hour to run a 300-horsepower engine.

The larger machine will be tested at the Stockton, California, processing plant of the Diamond Walnut Company. During the first six-month stage, gas from burning walnut shells will replace natural gas to heat the boilers of the plant's ammonia absorption refrigeration system, according to Robert Hodam of the Energy Resources and Development Commission.

A second three-year stage estimated to cost \$680,000 would use the gas to generate the plant's electricity with a gas-turbine engine, the exhaust of which could be used to heat the boilers, he says.

Diamond Walnut's chief engineer, Ted Garboff, says the plant produces more than enough walnut-shell waste to generate its entire electricity needs of 13 million kilowatt hours a year.

Gas turbines, burning either gasoline, diesel, or natural gas fuels, are already being used by small factories to generate their own electricity, with the exhaust sometimes used to heat boilers, says Richard Pittman, sales engineer for the solar division of International Harvester.

"So far we have dealt mostly with factories and utilities, but there is not any reason why we couldn't deal with agriculture also," Mr. Pittman adds.

Dr. Horsfield believes that the method now being developed of gasifying agricultural wastes could be commercially available in two to five years. The method is being developed by the University of California, Davis.

It could be applied at rice-drying mills, cotton gins, and corn-drying operations, he says, adding that on large farms straw or other fields residues might be used to produce gas to run generators and pump water.

Gasification of agricultural wastes to generate electricity and replace natural gas in California's food-processing plants could provide nearly 100 per cent of the energy needs for plant drying, refrigeration, and other operations in walnut, almond, and rice-milling enterprises, among others, according to Mr. Hodam.

While the five billion BTUs of natural gas that could be saved yearly is a relatively small amount, the savings could play a part in the state's efforts overall efforts to decrease reliance on natural gas, he says.

Although energy generation from agricultural wastes will not meet America's major energy needs, "every drop in the bucket really helps," says Eugene Stanley, research director for the U.S. Federal

Energy Administration in San Francisco.

He notes that U.S. agencies such as the Bureau of Mines have long experimented on such possibilities as converting animal manure to methane gas.

While the U.S. has lagged in this area of research, the Swedish government's experiments in gasification of agricultural waste go back to 1956, according to Professor Horsfield, who has conferred with researchers there.

Swedish experimenters have produced tractors and trucks as large as seven tons powered by engines using gas from burning agricultural wastes. Switzerland is doing similar research, Professor Horsfield notes. He adds that the Soviet Union briefly worked on the problem in the 1930s.

The prototype developed here burns crop residues with a limited air supply at temperatures above 2,000 degrees F. Air blown into the bottom of the tank emerges from the top as a combustible mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

This burns to become carbon dioxide and water in a standard gasoline engine modified with a filter to clean waste particles from the gas.

Burning wastes to produce energy is nothing new, Professor Horsfield explains. He points out that, in the Hawaiian cane sugar industry, boilers are heated by burning bagasse, a straw-like substance from the cane. Lumber mills also burn sawdust to heat boilers and operate lumber drying kilns.

But heating boilers with combustible gas produced from agricultural wastes rather than directly burning the wastes to heat the boiler pollutes less because "producer gas" burns as cleanly as natural gas, says Professor Horsfield.

He explains the gas would be filtered before burning to reduce the need for costly pollution controls on boiler stacks. He also thinks that using the gas to run engines rather than to heat boilers may be a more promising way to make electricity because small steam turbines for use with boilers are not as available as are gasoline engines.



THE SYMBOLS the American people have chosen to represent themselves begin the "We the People" exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C.

Chinoiserie interest reflects U.S. concern with China

CHINOISERIE interest reflects U.S. concern with China, says a Smithsonian Institution spokesman.

Chinoiserie is a style of hand-painted decoration which is expected to be a major feature of the 1977 exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C.

Strong current interest in it reflects our revived concern with Asia and its art.

It is also part of a wider appreciation of the Orient and of all it has contributed to interior decoration.

From 1660 to 1770 the chinoiserie vogue was widespread throughout Europe. This form of decoration was found on some of the finest furniture of that time. "The Dictionary of Antiques" says chinoiserie "can only properly be used to mean European decoration in the Chinese manner with certain fantasy element. It cannot be applied to oriental work or to strict copies of it."

In the 17th century, craftsmen took their inspiration from illustrations in travel books about the Far East.

At the Baker Furniture Company, a corps of artists has been fully reproducing these 17th-century designs since 1932. About 100 artists are employed in decorative painting, department of the Grand Rapids, Michigan, factory.

Arla Comstock, in charge of the department, was trained by her father, a master decorative painter.

All the painters go through a rigorous training period at Baker where they are qualified to apply the delicate chinoiserie motif on a Baker piece. Patience and

natural aptitude are necessary in this painstaking work, since it can require 140 hours to hand paint a breakfront or a secretary.

Since there are fine variations in each artist's interpretation of the chinoiserie designs, each piece emerges as an individual work of art.

At the Kindel Furniture Company, also in Grand Rapids, the chinoiserie pieces are actually signed by the artists who paint them. A decorated Kindel breakfront, with its subtle rich red-brown background, retails for around \$3,500 as a work of art to be treasured for generations.

At the Drexel Heritage factories in North Carolina, creative artists hand paint designs that are carefully researched in museums, palaces and villas. They apply composition gold leaf using age-old hand techniques of varnishing, sizing and burnishing.

Darrell Ferguson, designer for Drexel Heritage, says, "Although people love the practicality and flexibility of contemporary furniture design, they are also looking for ways to embellish simplicity with richer expressions of historical or ethnic interest."

"Also, chinoiserie, in an age of mass production, signifies authentic craftsmanship and hand work."

The delicacy and subtlety of chinoiserie requires a certain contrast.

noisseurship for true appreciation. It is not for every person, nor for every home.

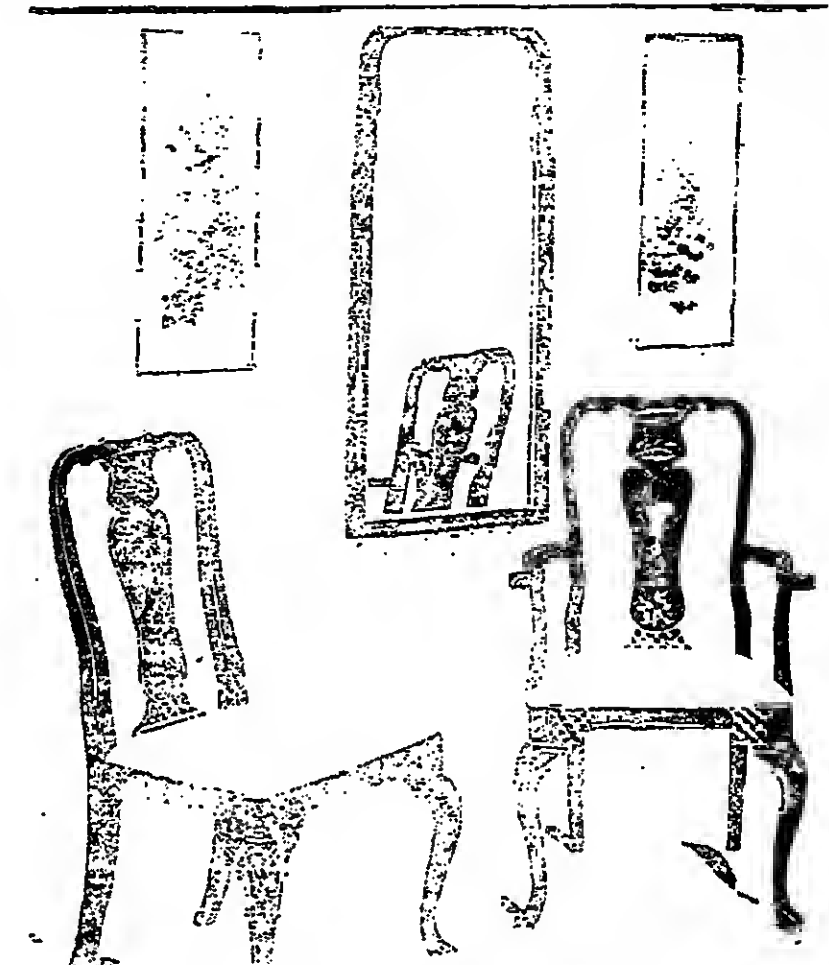
According to New York interior designer Everett Brown, chinoiserie is for "people who know"—it must relate to a knowledge of style and a sense of quality.

"Chinoiserie-decorated furniture is probably the most difficult to sell to the average person," says Mr. Brown, "because he fails to understand its charm and its place."

A chinoiserie-decorated piece—a breakfront, secretary, desk or folding screen—is usually chosen simply as a glorious accent to complement a room. Such a piece blends well with many other decorative elements, or periods, of like quality.

As Mr. Brown points out, "Such a decorative piece can be used effectively in a modern room where there is absolutely no tradition or in one that is extremely elegant, formal and traditional. When wisely selected and placed in a room, such a piece always enhances; it never detracts."

He describes a pure white dining room, with mirror-top dining table and chairs upholstered in white silk, in which a black chinoiserie folding screen provided a stunning, perfect decorative contrast.



Chinoiserie decoration on Queen Anne side and arm chairs by Hickory

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MOVIE OF THE WEEK
SAVAGE REPORT
A television reporter while digging into past of U.S. judge candidate for the Supreme Court discovers that he had had sexual relations with dubious women. However, wife of judge convinces reporter to disregard report.
DAD'S ARMY
ROUND AND ROUND WENT THE GREAT BIG WHEEL
A soldier discovers a secret weapon by accident and directs it at Prime Minister who is assisting at a demonstration of another secret weapon. Confusion takes place and it settles down when secret weapon is controlled.

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18. Inward; anatomy
19. Seawing weapons
21. Equal
22. Stupid
23. Hindu cymbals
24. Leucothea
25. Dowel
29. Adjoin
30. Thin horny plate
32. Obtruse
33. Emblem
35. Tarry
36. Eastern noble
37. Cracker
40. Wrinkle
41. Annex
42. Blade
43. Border
44. Obsolete railways
45. American humorist
DOWN
1. Rocky peak
2. Fury
3. Endorsing
4. Recorded apparatus
6. Footlike part
7. Isolated
8. Donation
9. Killer whale
10. Organ pipe
15. Impression
18. Fish
19. Top-notch
20. Upbraid severely
21. Move a camera
23. Sesame
25. Mouth of Tiger River
26. Hall of Fame's Mel -
28. Baker's specialty
29. Dismounted
31. Correspond
32. Formal dances
33. Bundle
34. Among
35. Session
37. Bishop's jurisdiction
38. Negative vote
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Political rows recloud Olympic skies

MONTREAL, July 30, (Agencies). — A 17-year-old Russian schoolboy's request to stay in Canada after the Olympics today provoked an angry statement by the Soviet Olympic committee alleging Russian athletes were victims of an orchestrated anti-Soviet campaign.

The statement, which demanded the boy's return, also alleged that Soviet sprint star Valery Borzov had received death threats to keep him out of the Olympics and suggested that Olympic hostesses encouraged athletes "to betray their country."

Seventeen-year-old Russian Olympic diver Sergei Nemtsanov who asked for asylum here yesterday, was in hiding today. "He loves freedom," a Canadian immigration official said after talking to the boy.

The Russian diver was the third athlete from a communist country to seek asylum here, and Canadian immigration officials were reported to be expecting a lot more when the games end on Sunday.

Earlier in the games there was a flurry of rumours that Borzov double gold medalist in the 1972 Munich Olympics, had walked out of the Soviet team after he failed to defend his 200 meters title.

The Soviet statement said: "A real manhunt was organised a few days ago against Borzov just as he was preparing for very important competitions. This even went so far as to include death threats..."

Soviet officials said a telephone call had been received saying Borzov would be shot if he ran in the 100 meters. He took part in the race and finished third.

Canadian immigration officials confirmed that Romanian canoeist Ivan Haralambie, 21, also applied for refugee status yesterday. Haralambie and the teenager Nemtsanov joined 20-year-old Romanian rower Walter Lambertus, who left the games village on Tuesday and is staying with relatives at Niagara Falls while immigration officials consider his status.

At the Munich games, 117 athletes — mostly from communist

countries — applied to stay in West Germany.

Back to the sporting side of the Olympics, the Soviet Union narrowly held the lead in the games medals table as the 13th day, Friday of competition began.

The Russians have 34 gold medals, with 32 silver and 28 bronze, just ahead of East Germany with 32 gold, 20 silver and 21 bronze medals.

The United States trailed well behind, with 23 golds.

Japan won the gold medal in women's volleyball today. The Soviet Union took the silver and South Korea won the bronze.

Vasile Diba of Romania won the men's 500-meter kayak singles gold medal, today. Zoltan Szatanyi of Hungary won the silver, and Rudi Helm of East Germany took the bronze in the same event.

Arnie Robinson of the United States won the men's long jump gold medal, today and his countryman Randy Williams took the silver medal, and Frank Wartenburg of East Germany took the bronze.

Evelin Schlaak of East Germany won the women's discus gold medal, today and Faina Melnik of the Soviet Union took the silver medal while Maria Vergova of Bulgaria won the bronze.

Poland's 30-year-old Irena Szewinska broke her own world record to win the women's 400 meters in a time of 49.29 seconds yesterday with a staggering run which devastated here younger rivals.

Szewinska, competing at her fourth Olympics, won in tremendous style. She was clearly ahead as she came into the finishing straight and shook off a brief challenge by 18-year-old East German Christina Brehmer, who earlier this year dared break Mrs. Szewinska's world record for the distance.

Brehmer took the silver medal, and her East German countrywoman Ellen Streidt, who turned 24 two days ago, won the bronze medal.

Reactions to Damascus accord come in

[Continued from page 1] But the February agreement between President Franjeh and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad proposed a shift in favour of Moslems, giving them an equal share in parliament instead of a slight minority, and allowing parliament instead of the president to select the prime minister.

The pact signed in Damascus last night reaffirmed the February

agreement and also a 1969 Cairo agreement, with subsequent additions, about the position of the Palestinians here.

The 1969 accord was never officially published; but leaked out later in the Lebanese press.

It restricted the movement of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon, but allowed them to launch operations against Israel from a strip of territory in the south.

Sudanese coup leader allegedly confesses

[Continued from page 1] The officer added that final details of the uprising had been worked out at a meeting in London between the ex-brigadier, former Sudanese Premier Sadik Al Mahdi and former Finance Minister Sharief Al Hindi.

The insurgents had the backing of the banned National Front, grouping the main centre and right-wing parties that used to dominate Sudanese politics until their dissolution by President Nimeiry in 1969, according to the document read out in court.

Sadik Al Mahdi, who was exiled after leading an abortive coup against President Nimeiry in 1969, was to have been a member of the governing council that would have ruled Sudan had the July 2 coup been successful, the officer said.

Another prosecution witness said

the rebels had destroyed several military planes and a large number of armoured vehicles. He put the casualties among loyal troops at 82 killed and 94 injured.

Earlier official figures showed that 700 of the insurgents had been killed, as well as several senior loyal officers and an unspecified number of women and children. The fighting was estimated to have caused 300 million dollars worth of damage.

Troops armed with machine-guns today stood guard around the courthouse where the trial is being held. The court itself was crammed full with civilians and military.

Another court in Khartoum began trying 210 arrested after the coup failed and 97 more are being tried by two other courts.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market drifted lower in most sectors on lack of support Friday, dealers said.

Government stocks were slightly easier after a steady opening. Longs lost around 1/8 while shorts fell by up to 3/16. Leading industrials turned early small gains into falls of 2p to 5p, and even up to 8p.

Oils were steady to shade higher while banks were off the bottom with net falls of 2p to 5p.

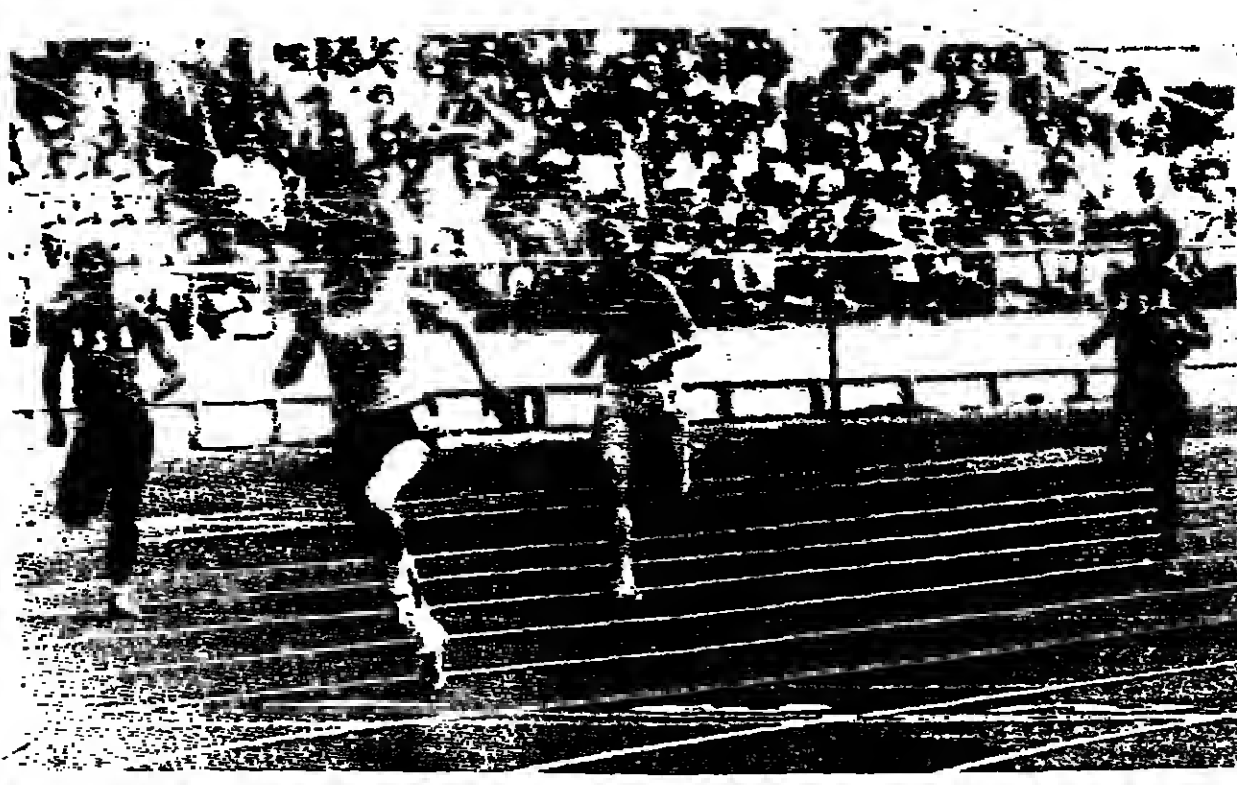
Mining shares were slightly easier where changed. Heavyweight golds lost up to 25p while Australians scored small gains.

Shipbuilding shares were marked up against the trend after news that the government's nationalisation bill was passed, dealers said. Swan Hunter gained 4-1/2p while Robb Caledon put on 5p.

Molins eased in first time dealings, extending its early 2p fall by a further 3p, dealers added.

Bat fell 8p on market fears of a price war after news that Rothmans International is cutting cigarette prices, while IMPs lost 2-1/2p.

Shares 2p to 5p easier by the close included ICI, Glaxo, Fisons, EMI, GEC, Tubes, Beecham, Metal Box and Unilever.



POLAND'S GOLD — Poland's Irena Szewinska, shirt no. 277, sprints to a gold medal in the women's 400-metre run at the Montreal Olympic stadium Thursday. [AP wirephoto].

Andreotti's cabinet sworn in

[Continued from page 1] The president (speaker) of the chamber of deputies, Signor Pietro Ingrao, is also a communist, the first member of his party to hold such a senior parliamentary post.

Signor Andreotti called his first cabinet meeting for tomorrow morning, when he will announce the appointment of government under-secretaries, or junior ministers.

Immediately after taking over from outgoing Premier Aldo Moro today, Signor Andreotti called in senior ministers for an urgent review of latest developments in northern Italy where a leak or toxic chemicals from a local factory has forced the evacuation of several hundred people from their homes.

The communist party has not yet officially announced its attitude to Signor Andreotti's government, but it is generally expected to abstain in next week's parliamentary vote of confidence.

The communists have 229 members in the 630-seat chamber of deputies, compared to the Christian Democrats' 262.

Italy's western allies, particularly the United States and West Germany, have expressed their concern at the possibility of communists being granted cabinet posts. Observers here believe that the present arrangement, whereby communists exert considerable influence on political decision-making without formally entering the government, is designed at least in part to offset western fears.

Disappointment expected over Spanish amnesty

[Continued from page 1] said this would only be known after judges had reviewed each case, after having consulted government prosecutors. But he thought it would be about 200.

There was no immediate reaction from opposition sources, but the number of prisoners expected to be released is certain to be a disappointment.

For weeks, demonstrations have taken place throughout the country calling for a full amnesty for political prisoners. Government sources have been confidently predicting a wide and ample amnesty.

The opposition has made the granting of a wide-ranging amnesty one of its prime conditions for opening a dialogue with the government on its plans to change authoritarian system inherited from the late General Franco and make Spain a modern, Western-style democracy.

The 38-year-old king granted a partial amnesty when he assumed the throne last November but the opposition said it was not enough.

Brezhnev denounces interference in Italy

MOSCOW, July 30, (AFP) — Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev yesterday denounced Western readiness "to take Italy by the throat to prevent the Communists from entering the government there."

In an interview with the Soviet party organ Pravda, Mr. Brezhnev attacked last month's entente between the U.S., West Germany, France and Britain to cut economic aid to Italy if the Communists were given cabinet posts in the new government.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union did not intend to speak out in the name of the Italian communists, who had already expressed their views, but he said, the affair "illustrates the difference between the solemn declarations of Western politicians in favour of respecting democratic norms and the policies they have announced with regard to Italy."

The first secretary of the Communist party said that "certain quarters, which share in defining the foreign policy of these (western) powers" do not find to their taste the orientation in favour of détente proclaimed in Berlin by the European Communist parties including the Italian Communist Party.

"The interference of certain western powers in the formation of the Italian government offers a striking contrast with the final document at the Helsinki conference (on security and cooperation in Europe)" he said.

Mr. Brezhnev added that the Helsinki agreement, signed last year by 33 European countries plus the United States and Canada, was clearly aimed at reducing international tension, eliminating military conflicts in areas of the world where they still exist, and developing peaceful cooperation among states, without any interference in their internal affairs.

The victims included five foreigners: three Soviet citizens, a West German, and a Frenchman.

An inquiry has been opened into the cause of the crash.

British air, sea industries nationalised

LONDON, July 30 [AFP]. — Britain's Labour Party government yesterday scraped through with a controversial bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipping industries.

Three labour MPs summoned from their sickbeds and brought into the House of Commons on stretchers helped labour get the third and final reading of the bill by 311 votes to 308.

The bill sets out measures, among others, for setting up a state air industry to group the major manufacturers, British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker-Siddeley.

During a stormy final debate, Tory opposition shadow Industry Minister Michael Heseltine said the next conservative party government would de-nationalise the aircraft and shipping industries as readily as possible once in power.

Soares ponders over policy programme

LISBON, July 30 [AFP]. — Portuguese Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares retired to his country home in the Sierre de Sintra today to put the finishing touches to his government's programme which he will present to the national assembly on Monday.

Under the constitution, Monday is the deadline for the presentation of the programme and Mr. Soares was expected to spend most of the weekend on its preparation.

He will read the programme to fellow members of parliament himself and his speech was expected to last at least three hours.

The debate following it must be wound up within five days and if one or more parliamentary groups asks there must be a vote.

The government programme can be rejected only by an absolute majority, which would require the communists and the two centre parties, the Centre Democrats and the Popular Democrats, to vote together against the government. This appeared unlikely.

According to the usually well-informed weekly Expresso, the

Fires keep children away from schools in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, July 30 [Agencies]. — Most of Soweto's school children stayed away from classes today following the rash of school arson in this black township outside Johannesburg.

Yesterday there were two more attempts to set fire to Soweto schools, bringing to ten the number of schools fired in the township this week.

Soweto police attributed the disturbance on African groups which they said were criminally-oriented, not politically. They are offering a 500-rand (\$55) award for information leading to the arrest of any of the arsonists.

Colonel J.P. Visser, the Soweto police chief, called on the "civic spirit of the citizens of Soweto" to aid in the capture of the "hoodlums."

Meanwhile, the situation today appeared calm in Soweto and in other nearby black townships.

In Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, police said they had arrested several school children suspected of having burned down a secondary school on Monday. Parents had been informed of the arrest but were not allowed to visit the detained children, the police said.

In a separate development South African forces killed 15 guerrillas and wounded eight in the northern border area of South West Africa.

Malagasy premier killed in crash

TANANARIVE, July 30 [Agencies]. — The Malagasy Prime Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Joel Rakotomalala, has been killed in a helicopter accident, the official radio said today.

It said the accident occurred about midnight in the region of Antanifotsy, not far from the capital.

The armed forces Chief of Staff, Colonel Alphonse Rakoto Nirainy, was also killed in the accident, authorised sources said.

Other victims included Major Vartin Rampanana, chief military adviser to the prime minister and former member of the supreme council of the revolution, and Mr. Pierre Rajanah, minister for rural development and agricultural reform.

The pilot of the French-built Alouette 3, an engineer, and a Malagasy journalist were also killed.

Eyewitnesses said there was an explosion on board and the helicopter crashed into a hillside.

It was some hours before the bodies were identified and taken to the military academy in Tananarive.

(Namibia) during the past military spokesman said he day.

This brings to 70 the number of guerrillas killed in the "operational area" since the beginning of the year.

South African forces are engaged in a major search-and-seizure operation against guerrillas in the South West African border area, who have been bringing down the South African administration in the territory.

Brigadier Denis Earp, an director of operations, told today that the only force casualties in the past had been two soldiers slightly wounded.

He said security forces destroyed two guerrilla bases, ammunition dump and captured weapons including mortars, machine guns, and rifles. He did not specify where these activities occurred.

Six guerrillas had been in two security force ambushes.

Brigadier Earp said the guerrillas were playing a supporting role in the past week in 10 "mercy flights," in which guerrillas wounded civilians.

The guerrillas continue to midday the local population in the Ovamboland, he said, were not carrying out effective military operations.

"It appears that the guerrillas are forced to maintain a low profile, due to the security force action," Brigadier Earp added.

California suspects kidnappers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 [Agencies]. — Police today held all suspects of kidnapping of school children and of them in a quarry near the California town of Chowchilla weeks ago.

A nationwide hunt ended yesterday when Frederick Wood was deported after Canadian police arrested him in Vancouver and San Francisco doctor's mes Schoenfeld, also 24, was taken south of here.

Mr. Schoenfeld's brother, a 22, surrendered last night and yesterday pleaded guilty in court when charged with kidnapping and robbery.

The three face the same charges — 27 counts of kidnapping and robbery — and could be jailed if found guilty.

Twenty-six children were taken on July 15, but were found next day after their driver was shot from the van in which they were buried.



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